Reception Room

COTTON CHATS

TRADE-MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

DRAPER CORPORATION

HOPEDALE MASS.

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THE UNITED STATES IS LOOKING TO THE COTTON MILLS

for maximum production, quality and efficiency. We quote from the MILL NEWS of Charlotte, N. C., a part of an article, which appeared in the issue of June 6, 1918.

> What will the answer be to the labor shortage problem? The best brains are at work to solve it, but the difficulties are many and varied. Thousands of the best men from the cotton mills are in the trenches. Other thousands are on the way. Exorbitant wages have been offered in other industries where the profits are normally larger than in cotton manufacturing.
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> The production maintained by the cotton

mills has been possible only with automatic machinery. And in the coming months, perhaps years, of the continuance of the war, the only element in sight which is likely to affect the problem favorably—to relieve the shortage of labor—is the introduction of more and better labor-saving machinery and appliances; automatic looms and every other means that will enable one man or woman to do the work of two or more.

In the realm of weaving, the automatic loom is such a long-established and profitable machine that it surprises a progressive manufacturer to find anyone making goods except very fancy goods on looms that require hand-changing of shuttles. Yet there are many plants still struggling along with common looms.

The Northrop loom today is the accepted standard in weaving goods of practically all varieties that can be woven with one shuttle.

In a broad way the Northrop loom is of vital importance in reducing labor cost of weaving and if properly handled it will reduce from 50 to 75 per cent. It is of almost as much advantage in case of labor shortage, as a Northrop loom weave room may be handled on a basis of two to four times as many looms per weaver as a mill equipped with common looms.

As to the product of Northrop looms compared with common looms, in practically

all cases, especially on the better class of goods, the automatic features enable a Northrop weave room to produce more cloth per loom and consequently materially larger product in the mill per annum. Northrop looms also may be readily handled by help having had less experience in the weave room, than on common looms. All this was first practically demonstrated in mills of the South.

The future of cotton manufacturing makes a safe investment of every device or machine that can possibly help in doubling up the jobs of the people who remain in the mills.

A manufacturer who remains content with present profits from obsolete machinery or methods is likely to come to grief with severe losses in the keen competition with up-to-date plants after the war.

Above all is the present-day problem of making full production for profit and for the use of the armies and navies who are fighting to save us, our institutions and our share in all the markets of all the earth.

BOBBIN STRIPPING MACHINE PATENTS

In our COTTON CHATS of March 1915 and January 1916, we notified the trade that bobbin stripping machines of the Lyon Manufacturing Company, and the Eclipse bobbin stripping machines, made by the Fitchburg Bobbin Cleaning Machine Company and sold by The General Supply Company of Danielson, Connecticut, had been licensed by us under the Makepeace Patent, No. 761,976, dated June 7, 1904, and owned by our company.

We now give notice that we have licensed, under the Makepeace patent, the Terrell Machine Company of Charlotte, North Carolina, to put out bobbin stripping machines of the "Cooleemee" type (said Terrell Machine Company having purchased the interests of Smart and Linder of Durham, North Carolina, in the Cooleemee machine) and have also licensed the Terrell Machine Company, under the Makepeace patent, and also under the Burnett patent, No. 1,260,867, dated March 26, 1918, and owned by our company, to put out bobbin stripping machines of the "Ideal" type and "Utsman" type, as heretofore put out by that company.

We also give notice that we have licensed, under the Makepeace patent, the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works to put out bobbin stripping machines of the type heretofore made by that company.

We repeat our warning that as owners of the Makepeace and Burnett patents we shall be obliged to enforce our legal rights against those who make, sell, or use infringing and unlicensed machines.